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LOST AT SEA.

- "I HOSE HARTWICK THORPE. I stood where the starlit heavens
- Spread away over sea and glen, Like the hands of loving angels Reaching down to the hearts of men.
- And the sea, with a smile, reflected The infinite lights above; The quivering, resplendent heavens All smiling with peaceful love.
- And the waves o'er the white sand creeping Brought ripples of joyous glee, As the lines of the purple heaven Bent over to kiss the sea,
- "Oh trescherous roa!" I murmured,
- "Restore to my arms, I pray, The treasure I gave to your keeping One golden sutumn day,"
- A ship with its precious burden Sailed out from my longing gaze, Away from the peaceful harbor In the bright October haze.
- And a sweet face, looking backward, With a tear and a sentir for non-The dearest of all my tree are 1 gave to the treacherous sea.
- Lake Michigan, darkly hidden
 In thy excret bosom lies
 The face that I fondly cherished,
 The beautiful love-lit eyes.
- For the ship that left the harbor. In the calm October haze. Bore its precious freight forever. Away from my longing gaze.

THE PHENOMENA OF DEATH.

reathed his last the Mediterranean was umultuous; those elements which had It is our purpose to discuss, as briefly been the scene of his past glories rose and fell in swelling undulations, and seemed as if rocking him asleep. Capt, Thomas ventured to ask if he was disas possible, some of the most important aspects of dissolution. Addison said that there was nothing in history more turbed by the tossing of the ship. "No. imposing than, nothing so pleasing and affecting as, the accounts of the behavior Thomas," he answered, "I am in a state of eminent persons in their dying hours; that nothing can disturb me more-I am and Montaigne remarks, while speculatdying; and I am sure it must be coning on death, that, of all the passages in the annals of mankind, those which solatory to you and all who love me to see how comfortably I am coming to my attracted and delighted him most were end." In the Quarterly Review there is related an instance of a criminal who the words and gestures of dying men. "If I were a maker of books," he conescaped death from hanging by the breaking of the rope. Henry IV., of tinues, "I would compile a register with comments of various deaths, for he who France, sent his physician to examine him, who reported that after a moment's should teach men to die would teach suffering the man saw an appearance them to live." There are three elements like fire, across which appeared a beaupresented in this fear of death: First, he extinction of life's pleasures, intertiful avenue of trees. When a pardon ests and hopes, to which the mind looks was mentioned the prisoner coolly replied that it was not worth asking for, forward with a degree of apprehension Those who have been near death from proportionate to the amount of happiness they are capable of affording. drowning, and afterward restored to con-With the young and vigorous the loss of sciousness, assert that the dying suffer these animal enjoyments is contemplatbut little pain. Capt. Marryatt states ed with extreme misery; hence the cus- that his sensations at one time, when tom among the early Greeks of bearing nearly drowned, were ratherpleasant the lifeless body of youth to the than otherwise. "The first struggle funeral pyre at the break of morn, for life once over, the water closing "lest the sun should behold so sad a sight as the young dead." Second, the around me assumed the appearance of waving green fields. * * It is not dread of the unknown future, also dea feeling of pain, but seems like sinking down, overpowered by sleep, in the long, soft grass of the cool mendow." pending upon the nervous temperament. And lastly comes a fear more powerful than either, which is the dread of pain, Now, this is precisely the condition inherent in nature. From time immepresented in death from disease. Inmorial the actual moment of dissolution sensibility soon comes on, the mind loses consciousness of external objects, and has been supposed to be accompanied by a three of anguish, known as the death rapidly and placidly ensues from "death agony." This is believed to asphyxia occur at that moment when the spiritual In spite of the natural antagonism to

life beyond the ken of man, This last element properly belongs to the physiologist, and as such we propose to consider it. Sir Francis Bacon, in one of his essays, published for the first time in the year 1577, gave to the world the following profound thought: "It is as natural to die as to be born; and to the little infant, perhaps, the one is as painful as the other." In profundity of thought and depth of research Bacon stepped in advance of his contemporaries, and lived in the future. Thus we find that, contrary to the generally received opinion of even this latter day, name evidently designed that the end of man should be as painless as his be-

and physical forces that have been so in-

timately blended for many years are torn asunder—the one to molder and decay,

the other to take upon itself that new

At birth the babe undergoes an ordeal that, were he conscious, would be more trying than a most painful death. Yet he feels it not. Born in an unconscious state, the brain incapable of receiving conscious impressions, his entrance into this hitherto unknown world is accomplished during a state of oblivion, known as nature's angesthesia:

Painless we come, whence we know not-Painless we go, whither we know not! From the earliest period of human history death has been considered as necessarily accompanied by pain : so general is this belief that the terms "death agony," "last struggle," "pangs of death," etc., have been in almost universal use in every age and under all conditions of society.

Nothing could be more erroneous; the truth is, pain and death seldom go together-we mean the last moments of life. Of course, death may be preceded by weeks and even months of extreme suffering, as occurs during certain in-So exaggerated has been this notion

that it has been considered an act of

numanity to anticipate the "death struggle" by violence; for ages it was customary among the lower classes of Europe to hasten death by suddenly jerking the pillow from beneath the head of the dying, thus throwing the head backwarl, straining the pharyngeal and thoracic muscles, rendering the respira-tion, already difficult, shortly impossible. A Venetian Ambassador, in the time of Queen Mary, asserted that it was a common custom among the country people to smother the dying by means of a pillow placed over the face, upon which leaned or sat the nearest relative. This was founded upon the pious belief that the short road was the best one. This custom was handed down from generation to generation, parents performing it for their children and vice versa. But perhaps the saddest privilege ever allowed the friends of ing the reign of Oneen Elizabeth, when through executive elemency—executions by hanging—they were permitted to grasp the feet of the suspended criminal and, by clenching to the extremities, precipitate their additional weight on the body, thereby hastening strangula-tion. It is needless to say that these theories are false in both conception and practice. Death is a physiological process, and, like all other animal funcns, should be painless.

When the fiat of death went forth, nature kindly provided an anæsthetic for the body. As the end of life draws near, the respiration becomes slow and shallow, interrupted now and then by a deep, sighing inspiration, as though the lungs were vainly endeavoring to throw off the palsy slowly creeping over them. As the intervals between the inspirations grow longer the blood becomes saturated with carbonic-acid gas—the same which is formed from burning charcoal, whose deadly fumes have so often aided the suicide painlessly to de-

while the power of breathing is gradually failing, the heart, which is in close sympathy with the lungs, begins to contract with less force, propelling the blood only a short distance through its

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sterial channels, thus causing the ex-

the nerve centers, produces a gradual

benumbing of the cerebral ganglia,

spiration (death damp) collects on the

forehead, a film creeps over the ornea, and, with or without convulsions, the

dying man sinks into his last sleep. As

the power of receiving conscious impres-

sions is gone, the death struggle must

be automatic. Even in those cases

where the senses are retained to the last,

the mind is usually calm and collected,

and the body free from pain.

"If I had strength to hold a sen, I would see the last words of the

celebrated surgeon, William Hunter;

That the painlessness of death is due

to some benumbing influence acting on

the sensory nerves may be inferred from

the fact that untoward external sur-

On the day that Lord Collingwood

roundings rarely trouble the dying.

that it is as much a physiological pro-

keeping up the "active dance of life."

structure, after passing through certain

stages of development, maturity and,

The last topic for consideration is the

The question naturally arises as to

ganizing brain, or are the dying actually permitted a momentary view of those

Saw you not even now a blessed thoop Invite me to a banquet; those bright faces Cast thousand beams upon me like the sun?

Science, with its iconoclastic hand,

has swept away these pleasing fancies,

esthesia induced by chloroform a condi-

the carbonic-acid poisoning) in which

chloroform, has beatine visions similar to

have at present a patient who invariably

when under the influence of chloroform

asserts that she sees angels hovering

around her bed. The impression is so

strong that she becomes much annoyed

if the reality of these visions is disputed.

The asphyxia produced by burning char-

coal is ofttimes accompanied by disturbed

fancies similar to those preceding death,

THE late Dr. Chapin had an unhappy

turn for puns. Dr. Emerson on one oc-casion preached for Dr. Chapin, and, on

entering the pulpit, laid his silk hat on the seat, and then laid a paper on it.

Dr. Chapin afterward came in, and, sit-

ting down carelessly, mashed the hat

completely. Arising and picking up the mutilated tile, he contemplated it with the remark: "I presume you

thought it was a silk hat, but now it is

mysteries hitherto unknown.

watch by the Nile.

long since dead.

arine these words ;

This may be but the ephemeral

and Louis XIV, is recorded as saying

had been more difficult,"

HICKMAN, FULTON COUNTY, KENTUCKY, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1881.

GOSETP FOR THE LADIES.

13 Lovers Quarrel

A Just Rebukes

An excellent lesson was given to a lady

"Ah!" said the beauty, with a soft

A Valuable Hint.

Here is a good item for American heir-

highest nobility in Germany, had mar-

herself Princess Sayn-Wittgenstein

I. A marriage between a man of noble

bith and the daughter of a commoner

may be a true marriage, but it is a

'mesal'iance," consequently the woman

2. A civil suit can be brought against

her in case she should use the title or

3. Any member of the noble family

whose title or erest is used by a com-

nener has the authority to bring such a

If this apply to a woman of German

lith, what can an American expect?

The verdict quoted above emanates from

the highest tribunal in Germany, and is

The Rappiest Woman.

The following from Appleton's last volume of "Home Books," is excellent,

and cannot be too strongly impressed on

the minds of some people. "It is an

unlucky thing for the amenities of home

posed to leave the ordinary walks of

every-day feminine duty. The happiest

wemen are those who can lead the ordi-

mary life, be amused by society, dress

and conventionalities, and who can be

early married to the man of their choice,

and become in their turn domestic

women, good wives and mothers. There

is no other work, no matter how distin-

guished, which equals this. But if this

life does not come to woman, and cer-

tainly it does not to a very large num-

ber, there can be no doubt of the pro-

thing can be forgotten of a woman ex-

posing He made a mistake in making her.

Go teach the orphan boy to read The orphan girl to sew.

let her adopt a profession-music, pos-

out a miserable existence in a second-

How Some Women Bathe.

ery, "Now I've got you."

Did you ever see two women bathe?

endurance, let her

when the daughters are so strongly dis-

cest of a noble family.

ld you doubt me?"

POPULAR SCIENCE.

the blood sent to the brain is not only dimbaled in quantity, but it is laden with caronic-acid gas, which, acting on Con-Liver oil contains iodine and bro-THERE are 174,000,000 air cells in the

thereby destroying both consciousness and sensation. The patient gradually sinks into a deep supor, the lips become purple, the face cold and livid, cold per-THE nearer a rain cloud is to the earth the larger the drops, Sopa put into sea water makes it fit

for washing clothes. GLAUBER salt is the sulphate of soda of modern chemists. Mear immersed in molasses has been preserved for months. CUCUMBER peelings are said to be a

sure cure for cockroaches. THE distilled inice of the cocoa tree forms the well-known arrak. Under shor wheels require a much larger hode of Ture diamond is rather more than turce and one-half times heavier than

ETHER is so volatile that it cannot be with his last breath : "I thought dying poured from one vessel to another with-

water.

AT A white heat copper passes off into vapor, which burns in the air with a Dragon's blood is a resin which ex-

ides from various trees. It is so called from its red color. Leeches may be induced to bite more adily by bathing the surface to which they are applied with milk.

Oxygen to the amount of five per cent, of the quantity inhaled disappears at every breath, absorbed by the blood. The partiality or antipathy to certain odors is unaccountable. The Italian ladies who dread the rose delight in rue. NINETY-Two parts in a hundred of

Pencin marks can be rendered indelble by dipping the paper in skim-milk and ironing on the wrong side after

WE CANNOT determine the sound of a string which makes less than thirty vibrations per second, nor of one which more than 7,552.

Paper can be made transparent by spreading over it, with a feather, a very thin layer of resin dissolved in alcohol,

applied to both sides. Salt-or better still-saltpetre, finely powdered, placed about the wick of a candle, will prevent it from guttering and cause it to burn slowly.

AN ESSENTIAL oil is obtained from cloves by repeated distillations. It is common trick to mix cloves thus de prived of their oil with others, When a glass tube containing a crys-

allizing liquid is scratched with a glass rod the crystals deposit themselves on death, a moment's reflection will show the scratches in preference. It is said that in the intestines of flies tive, the degree of vital activity dependsmallest branches whereof are 200,000

ing on the extent of molecular death octimes less than a hair in size, curring at the same time. Strange as The annual cotton plant as cultivated the paradox may seem, without death in America, attains its growth during we cannot live; every thought emanatfour months, though it continues to de ing from the brain, every blow struck velope seed and fiber for a longer period, by the arm, is accompanied by destruc-Case-hardening is a process by which tion of nervous or muscular tissue. The a thin coat of steel is given to iron. The steel can be hardened to that bioplasmatic or living matter which enters into the formation of every animal particular depth, leaving the iron soft, tissue is constantly germinating into cells (the origin of all life), and as con-SILK articles of delicate shades should not be folded in white paper, as the chloride of lime used in bleaching the stantly passing into decay, their places being taken by other protoplasts, thus paper will probably impair the color of

This disassimilation, or interstitial Dissolving five ounces of nitric and death, occurs to such an extent that nathe same quantity sal-ammoniac, finely powdered, in nineteen ounces of water, ture, in her wisdom, has provided exerementory organs for the purpose of rewill reduce the heat of the liquid forty moving from the system the effete material thus produced, Every living degrees.

Adulteration.

finally, retrogression, must come to an There seem to be very good reasons why the pessimists should call a halt existence of some of the lower forms of upon the genius of invention until some fungi which, born in the cool of the force can be made available to regulate morning, die as the sun goes down; or, his movements. It is very generally like the famous dragon-tree of Teneriffe, acknowledged that the world is growing may outlast the pyramids that keep better as it grows older, and no doubt it is, but the progress of invention and discovery, although in the main beneficial pseudopia of death, or visions of the to mankind, is bringing forth things that dying. This subject, coming under the must of necessity exert an injurious inrealm of mental science, properly befluence. Charles Reade, in one of his ongs to metaphysics rather than physnovels, speaks of some old solid silver iology. Various theories have been plate, made in the ancient days when advanced to explain these phenomena, things were made honestly. "Not," he but they must remain as hypotheses at says, "because the workmen were more best, for they are not susceptible of honest than they are to-day, but because demonstration. It is not an uncommon they didn't know how to cheat," As the occurrence for the dying, after living world grows older, people learn more and some hours in a semi-conscious condimore how to cheat, and the people who tion, to start up suddenly, and, with don't want to be cheated have to study glowing face, point eagerly to some object invisible to the bystanders, and, closer and closer to learn how to circumvent it. It is a good deal like the with animated voice and gesture, state inventions of armorers. Every few years that they behold the glories of heaven or a gnn is produced, the projectile from which will pierce any known obstruction, the familiar countenance of some friend and then other armorers exert themselves to get up an armor that it cannot pierce. And so it goes on, and the wonder is where it is all to end. It is so with inwhether these conditions are merely the fantasies of a disordered and fast-disorvention and discovery in other directions. Chemists are finding out more and more how to adulterate food and its ingredients The traditions and superstitions of until it is almost dangerous to eat anythe past have led to a popular belief in thing but primary substances. Ever and the latter theory. Shakspeare expressed anon accounts appear in the papers of a the sentiment of his day when he placed family poisoned by eating or drinking in the mouth of the dying Queen Kaththis, that or the other, until one hardly knows what indulgence of appetite may be considered safe. There is a standing appeal to legislation to correct these evils, but legislation, although it may have mitigated the danger, has not, as yet, entirely removed it. It would seem and in their places has constructed a to be an easy matter to treat this subject fabric founded on analogy. In the auin a way to assure the people that what they eat and drink need not prove intion is produced closely resembling that jurious on account of impurity or immediately preceding death (caused by adulteration. If there is an offence in the calendar calling for the most condign visions are constantly presented to the punishment, it is that of adulteration mind, the character of which depends Let us have laws, and an enforcement of upon the natural temperament of the them, that will make it safe to eat and individual. Thus it often occurs that a drink what purports to be healthful and patient, when under the influence of nutritious, -Boston Budget, those of the dying. It is my fortune to

Teeth as Producers of Near-Sighted-

Dr. Sexton, a leading otologist of New York, thinks he has discovered a connection between near-sightedness, impaired hearing and defective teeth; the teeth furnish the starting point for the disorder affecting the other two organs. The "fifth pair" of nerves supplies at once the teeth, the tissues of the nose. those of the eye and ear, the integuments of the frontal and temporal region, etc. A defective tooth produces irritation of the whole region thus supplied, and in fact often occasions severe cases of neuralgia. Even when there is no pain felt in a tooth it may vet be the cause of grave disorder in the eye, ear or temple. Dementia, it is claimed, is sometimes due to a tooth baving all the fessional eye.—Baltimore Sun.

Learn a Trade.

It is very evident that a great dist proportion exists, as regards educati tween that kind which is needed an is of practical importance, and the which is not; but which thousands ac quire without any definite purpose; a they decide upon some pursuit it not chosen with that regard to the

mportance of the question requires. The young man who thinks he w se a lawyor, a doctor, or a minister, and hopes to attain success, must decide on his choice of any profession by some thing beside his own ambition and conceit in the matter as to his fitness and ability for the same. The desire to fill a high and influential position is land One of the strongest meentives that

qualifications and deficiencies which the

influences many to ruch into the professions without that careful deliberaion which the subject demands," is the idea that those avocations will reflect more honor and credit upon them than a trade, but instead of such honoring the profession, the reverse is glaringly apparent, that a large proportion of them well-known in society as a professional are sadly out of place.

It does not require much sagacity to kauty and flirt. Her favorite amuse see that one had better be a good lum-bermen than a third-rate lawyer, a first-nen in a manner just sufficient to make heir wives uncomfortable without comclass mechanic than a quack doctor.

There are those who have spent a great deal of time and money in studying Latin and Greek, and many other things, which never did them any good, practically speaking, and have learned gentleman who had not been many gonths married, and had monopolized gentleman the whole evening. too late that their time might have been his society nearly the whole evening As the night waned, and he seemed t employed to far better advantage, Many young men, after years spent in be yielding to her fascinations, she be

isdirected effort, have had to resort to ame more and more sentimental, and anything that offered. Of this there are wen tender. instances too numerous to mention, "Ah! Col. E.," she said, "what eream are whey, the remaining seight instances too numerous to mention, "Ah! Col. E.," she said, "what a parts equal proportions butter and The world is full of so-called educated passion love is! How few men there men who don't know anything of any are who can truly feel and realize the importance, considering the kind of shole force of a woman's love and give knowlege which the needs of the country is return that ardent affection for which demand. There is a need of skilled me- her heart craves chanics, capable, active men, instead of "Dear Mrs. B., I can and do," an doctors, lawyers, ministers and clerks. swered the Colonel. "There is one It is a question of great importance | whom I prize above all, and whom I

not only to the young, but to the parents, | truly believe to be the leveliest woman | this of preparing their children for a on earth business wherein they can not only earn The icebergs of the Southern hemis- their daily bread, but secure to them- hand-pressure and a most killing glance, pheres are much larger than those of | selves some of the comforts and conven- "and she is?" the Northern and frequently attain a liences of life, and an honorable position When people get out of the prevailing | time I looked for her. Good-night, Mrs.

but foolish notion of thinking that it is B." more honorable to have a profession than a good trade, and when the reverse of this rather is taught to the young, it cannot fail to have a judicious tendency esses and beauties who would like to toward correcting an error which has been fostered long, and lies close to the interests of all If every man had an occupation that | ried the daughter of a Berlin banker

was chosen because he was better fitted mimed Lilionthal, a commoner. Then for it than for any other, he would be in he died, and the widow continued to call a condition to enjoy much in life, and his sphere of usefulness and influence Prince Frederick, of the same name, would be greatly enlarged. Practical brought a suit against her, demanding education, with a careful consideration of one's abilities and deficiencies, with an adaptedness to the wants and need of our land, cannot ful to make our to dition much pleasanter and our labor to the full some of the full to make our to dition much pleasanter and our labor to the full wing found against the dedition much pleasanter and our labor to the full wing to the full wing that the more renumerative.

Monotony of City Life.

The monotony of life in the central streets of any great modern city, where every emotion intended to be derived by men from the sight of nature, or the sense of art, is forbidden forever, leaves the craving of the heart for a sincere, yet thankful, interest, to be fed from one source only. Under natural condi tions the degree of mental excitement necessary to bodily health is provided by the course of the seasons, and the varions skill and fortune of agriculture.

In the country every morning of the year brings with it a new aspect of | translated accurately. springing or fading nature; a new duty to be fulfilled upon earth, and a new promise or warning in heaven. No day is without its innocent hope, its special prudence, its kindly gift, and its sublime danger; and in every process of wise husbandry, and every effort of contending or remedial courage, the wholesome passions, pride, and bodily power of the laborer are excited and exerted in happiest unison. The companionship of do mestic, the care of serviceable, animals, soften and enlarge his life, with lowly charities, and discipline him in familiar wisdoms and unboastful fortitudes; while the divine laws of seed-time which cannot be recalled, harvest which cannot be hastened, and winter in which no man can work, compel the impatiencies and coveting of his heart into labor too submissive to be anxious, and rest too sweet o be wanton.

What thought can enough comprehend the contrast between such life, and that in streets where summer and winter are only alternations of heat and cold, where snow never fell white, nor sun shine clear; where the ground is only a pavement, and the sky no more than the glass roof of an arcade; where the utmost power of a storm is to choke the gutters, and the finest magic of spring to change mud into dust; where—chief | home is unhappy beyond her power of and most fatal difference in state—there is no interest of occupation for any of the inhabitants but the routine of counter or desk within doors, and the effort to pass each other without collision outside; so that from morning to evening the only possible variation of lady's school and teach; let her keep a the monotony of the hours, and lighten- boarding house, paper walls, hang picting of the penalty of existence, must be some kind of mischief, limited, unless by more than ordinary godsend of fatality, to the fall of a horse, or the slitting of a pocket, -Ruskin.

Rome Life for the Blind.

In an address before the College for the Blind, at Upper Notwood, Henry Fawcett, the blind Postmaster General of England, said that, speaking of his own experience, the greatest service that could be rendered to the blind was to enable them to live as far as possible the same life as if they had not lost their sight. They should not be imprisoned in institutions or separated from their | whiter for honest effort." friends. Few who had not experienced it could imagine the indescribable joy to them of home life. Some persons hesitated to speak to the blind about outward objects. There could be no greater error. The pleasantest and happiest hours of his life were those when he was with his friends, who talked about everything they saw just as if he was not present; who in a room talked about the pictures, when walking described the scenery they were passing through, and who described the people they met, When with the blind, people should talk with them about and describe everything they saw. The speaker concluded by remarking that there was plenty of good will to assist the blind, but what was required was better organization.

THE sunbeam is composed of three distinct rays, one of heat, one of light and one called the chemical ray. The blue or chemical ray is greater in spring, appearance of soundness to the unpro- the light ray in summer. The chemical ray is less in autumn.

The other comes down, inving se-ented a new invoice of pebbles in transit, and screams "What is it?" As it is nothing but a devil's apronstring, and not a snake, the screamer again says: "What a fool!"

And the other replies, "I know it." Then they laugh.

But they keep their eyes about them,
and each mouth is all ready to emit a By this time they reach the water's

it breaks a little way out, and as the line of foam is sent up the beach they both turn and scainper with all their

Now they face each other, each holding the two hands of the other, Anybody who has seen the firemen

at work on a hand engine will understand the motion readily. They keep this up for five or ten minntes, talking like a brace of parrots all the time, till one of them screams with all her might, and runs half way to the

She stops to remark that she will die, and looking down sees the cause of her scare—a blade of eel grass tightly wound about her ankie.

Collecting up courage again, they seek the water once more, and again the hand engine maneuver is repeated. Then one of them whispers: "There's a man!" And the other says: "I don't care a bit, " and runs with all her might to the bath-house. Then the one who has seen the man

sauinters slowly after, picking up a shell or two on the way, pretending to think there isn't a man in creation, By and by they emerge from the bathnouse, and ostentatiously display the

tey towels and bathing dresses, chatterng in the most voluble manner. "It was just lovely !" one remarks. And the other says she feels "so rereshed, you know.

Finger Nails,

Our finger nails grow out about three

times a year; they should be trimmed with scissors once a week, not so close as to leave no room for the dirt to gather, for then you do not protect the ends of the fingers, as was designed by nature; besides, if trimmed too close at the corners, there is danger of their growing into the flesh, causing inconvenience, and sometimes great pain. The collections under the ends of the nails should not be removed by anything harder than brush or a soft piece of wool; nor should the nails be scraped with a penknife or other metallic substance, as it destroys the delicacy of their structure and will at length give them an unnatural thickness. We are not favorably impressed as to the cleanliness of a person who keeps his nails trimmed to the quick, as it is often done to prevent dirt gathering there; whereas, if a margin were allowed, it would be an index to the cicanliness of the hands, from which the collections under the finger nails are made. Leave a margin, then, and the moment you observe that these collections need removal, you may know that the hands need washing, when they and the nails are both cleaned together. Most persons are familiar with those trouble-some bits of skin which loosen at the root of the finger pails; it is caused by the skin adhering to the nail, which, growing outward, drags the skin along with it, stretching it until one end gives way. To prevent this, the skin should be loosened from the nail once a week, not with a knife or seissors, but with something blunt; such as the end of an ivory paper cutter; this is best done after soaking the fingers in warm water, then pushing the skin back gently and slowly; the white specks on the nails are made by scraping the nails with a knife at a point where it emerges from the skin. Biting off the finger nails is an uncleanly practice, for thus the unsightly collections at the ends are kept eaten clean! Children may be broken of such a fifthy habit by causing them to dip the ends of their fingers several times a day in wormwood bitters, without letting them know the object, if this is not sufficient, cause them wear caps on each finger until the practice is discontinued. -Hall's Journal of Health.

Who Does the Thinking?

priety as a woman's finding her own sphere, her own work, and her happiest and most energetic usefulness. Any-That has been said so often that we almost believe it; but it's not true any more for that, Nature lavishes brain cept a career of vice or vanity, or the power that is utterly wasted. Just conwretched numbness of inaction. No sider that every one of the million inwoman should insult her Maker by suphabitants of this globe has a thinking apparatus ready provided-comes into A morbid or a useless woman was not the world with it ready to hand-and contemplated in the great plan of the then ask how many of them use it? universe. She has always a sphere. If Who thinks? Perhaps a dozen men do the thinking for an entire community, and that is putting the figure high. Think? We are not allowed to think! If we knew how the critics would not Let her learn to cook and bake bread; let us. They give out the tune and we sing it, and unfortunately the tune is not sibly-and work at it : let her go into a a new one. If they only would quarrel, if only they would differ, if only they would wrangle over any one thing, there ures, embroider, dust, sweep, become might be a chance—but they do not. The time even for critics to think indethe manager of a business-do anything but sit down and mope, and wait for something to turn up. Many a pair of pendently has gone by. They can't do it. Every month sees the publication of unhappy old maids are now dragging book notices; read one, and you have read all, and have as just an appreciaclass boarding house, turning their poor tion as if you had read none. But you little bits of finery, who might, if they had been brave in their youth, have won know what to think, that's the comfort of it; you need never use the machinery a large repertoire of thought and a comwith which you are supplied. When the fortable competency. But they preart exhibitions open who among the ferred to keep alive one little corner of crowd of gazers is going to think what pride, and that has been but a poor fire is good? and why it is? or what is vulto sit by to warm their thin hands, gar, pretentious, unadulterated, copy? and why it is? Say two in fifty, and which should not have been ashamed to work; hands which would have been that is probably two too many to credit individual the trouble, and one critic in a hundred may know what he is talking They emerge from their bath-house about. There might be a chance for the world at large, if his opinion happened ooking as though they had stolen something and expected to see a burly poto be the first published, but it probably will not, and so it will be useless for liceman bob around the corner, clap his him to expect it at all, for no one will hands rudely upon them, and exultingly believe it, the world will have accepted the verdict in the popular papers, and Then they trip along half a dozen the eyes of thousands will see what the steps, not altogether like a Dundreary eye of one has imagined to be there. If or a sandpiper, but somewhat resembling we must have our thinking done for us,

let us at least try to have it done by Then one says, "Oh, dear!" and competent persons,-New York Mail. reaches down to pick a pebble out of her shoe, while the other takes the op-LITTLE PHIL, a bright 5-year-old, is afraid of thunder. During a hot spell his mother would remark: "Oh, I pray for rain." One day when she said it portunity to yell like a pair of panthers, and then runs back with all her might to bath-house. Her mate, of course, desn't get the pebble out of her shoe, Phil thus addressed her: "Oh, mamma, but gets several more in to keep it from I will tell you why it don't rain. When

Then the screamer tiptoes down to the yelling place and says "What a fool

Elequent Passage

The following is an extract from the ate Gen. Garfield's tribute to the memory of Senator Ferry, of Michigan, de-ivered in the House of Representatives

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ryered in the House of Representatives it Washington;

"Before closing, however, left me refer to the crowning glory of his life. Mr. Ferry had a strong religious element in ais character. This was with him a great controlling force, and not sentiment. No, cloud obscured the effulteness of his hope or dimmed his vision. Clear and high his intellect and his faith trose above all storms and darkness, and distanted him in sweet companiouship min the prevealed mysteries of pain. As his and drew near he can be back as the back of his household about him, he als, and alie rest. Thinking of the tri-

tremble and scream just a little; but they keep on till the water reaches to had wrought for as ne do now well he had wrought for as ne do now well he he merits of his dear Lord, he could epent the sweet lines of Boner :

Beyond the parting and the meeting, I shall te soon; Beyond the farewell and the greeting, Beyond the pulso's fever beating,
I shall be seen.
Love, rest and heme!
Sweet hope!
Lord, tarry not, but come.

Beyond the frost-chain and the fever, Beyond the frost-chain and the lever,
I shall be seen;
Beyond the rock-waste and the river,
Beyond the never and the ever,
I whall be seen;
Love, rest and home!
Sweet hope!
Lord, tarry not, but come.

"Ay, the sweeter word of inspiration in the volume of the book is written: Lo! I come quickly. Even so, come, Lord Jesus.

The Wyoming Method. San Francisco Chronicle.

They have learned how to live in Hilliard, Wyoming territory, and are pleased with their lesson. As often as they get out of meat they replenish this way:
A band of wicked-looking citizens go
Grant to Mr. Sartoris, of England, was down to the Union Pacific track a ways, to where the trains run slowly and await the passage of the through express with its palace cars and tender passengers. As it is heard in the distance they take their places. A stuff man made of straw is laid out beside two deal coffins, being seen, while the gang gather around hang to a telegraph pole. It is a slim chance for the poor fellow, but the passengers run wild at the sight. The train is stopped. Volunteers run back to the the scene. Explanation: Two noted horse-thieves are the scourge of the district, survivor penitent now, but the best time to hang him is when we have him. He's done thousand's of dollars of damage. This suggests a ransom. The passengers take up a contribution and buy the poor devil's life for him. Then they carried him on to Hilliard and leave him. "Citizens in carriages" come riding home later with the ransom,

which the divide without a quarrel, and there and pleasantry in Hilliard. The long coach called an omnibus, with theentrance behind and the seats along the side, facing each other, originated in Paris in 1827, and in 1831 it began ti come into use in London. In large cites it is found the most economical forn of carriage, except those running on rails, for conveying the largest number of passengers through the streets. In Paris the public omnibuses are numerous and commodious, though their prigress is slow as compared with those of London. One company has a municipal monopoly and owns all the lines. The omnibuses on the several lines are of different colors, and the lines are lettered from A to Z and from A B to A Z. In 1875 there were in London about 1,500 omnibuses, employing nearly 9,000 persons. The number was formerly much larger in proportion, for, in 1844, one company employed 1,400 omnibuses. But a large part of the city and suburban travel is now carried on tramways and underground railways. In New York city one was made in 1830 and run upon Broadway. In 1858 the number of these coaches employed upon various lines was 429. This was a considerable reduction from the number of former years, owing to the construction of horse railroads, and by 1873 the number was reduced to about 200.

A recent traveler in Central Africa says: "Lions are one of the dangers between Zanzibar and the great lakes. They sometimes hunt game in packs of six to eight. Some animals show fight against them successfully. Lions never venture to attack the adult elephant, and even avoid the buffalo, unless they are more than two to one. In general they do not attack caravans, and never in day-time. At most a hungry lion may spring upon and carry off a straggler while passing through the brakes and jungles. But it is otherwise at night, When lions scent the caravan from afar, particularly if it contains goats or beasts of burden, they approach and announce their vicinity by terrific roars. Nevertheless, in a well-inclosed camp there is no danger; the lions never attempt to clear the obstacles, and marksmen from behind the palisades can pick them off with almost unfailing aim. There is danger only when the camp is not com-pletely inclosed, or when those inside go

A Plea for Tobacco. Here is an eloquent plea for the use of tobacco: "It composes the mind, busies the thoughts, it attracts all outward objects to the mind's view, it set-tles and retents the senses, it cheers the understanding, strengthens the judgment, spies out errors, it exasperates follies, it heats ambition, it comforts sorrow, it abates passion, it excites to noble actions, it digests conception, it enlarges knowledge, it elevates imagination, it creates fancy, it quickens wit, with any original thought. No, the art | and it makes reason pleader and truth notices will settle all that, and save the judge in all disputes and controversies Margaret, Duchess of Newcastle, some 200 years ago, and probably many a wife has indorsed her statements since, for it does work wonders with an irritable man, we all know.

Letters of Introduction. The Hour indulges in some very

dertinent criticisms on the fashion of asking and giving letters of introduction. The practice is abused beyond the limit of patience. Persons who have no claim upon one's time and hospitality fasten themselves upon him by virtue of a letter from some well-meaning but thoughtless acquaintance. It is simply a form of recommending Tom, Dick and Harry to credit where probably they do not deserve credit at all. Business men should exercise more discretion in this im- they do nowadays, we don't blame the portant matter. It is scarcely fair for Duke's neighbors for stabbing him 132 I say my prayers I des say, 'Please don't pay any 'tention to what mamma says, 'cos I'm afraid of thunder.'"—Wit and them to recommend to others men they times and shooting him eleven times would not trust themselves,-Chicago | with a gun. He deserved it,-Peck's Saturday Herald.

HUMORA OF THE DAY,

A good port-rail - 35 a bottle, Ntagana Falls and what's to prevent

ELI PERRINS is rail mad, spelled back

Does it follow that a woman raises thunder because she puts lightning in

her bread? Ir you want to get rich, mount a ule, because when you are on a mule

WE should think that story pins would get sea sick. They are so often on the posoms of such heavy swells, Song of the Sigux Chief as he leaves he wigwam of his Laughing Water: "Oh, Sioax-anna, don't you cry for

"Do you know who built the ark?" isked a Sunday school teacher of a little street Arab, and the little fellow realied: "Naw!"

CHICAGO has a violinist who plays with ais feet. But nobody but a resident of Chicago would play with his feet.—New York Telegram.

A post who was fond of oysters—Shelley, Dutto ditto, ten pins—Bowles, Do. do. soft-shells—Crabbe, Do. do.,

pottles-Suckling. Ir is said that a girl who wears No. 2 shoes and beautiful hose can be scared into believing almost every little bit of wood or stone she sees is a mouse.—

the "informal" recention may coincide with

Dir'st ever thou gaze on a lovely maid, All glovious, radiant, fair, And think as thou saw'st those rich red lips Of the "unklosed Eisses" there? Because if thou did'st not, this is a good time to begin'st. - Steubenville

Tom Hood's most successful poem was the "Song of the Shirt." A great many American poets don't sing that sort of a song, because the subject is in use seven lays in the week, and it hasn't time to

be sung about, -Steubenville Herald,

Sing wears finest diamonds and laces,
And is worth half a million, they say;
Her sot socialistic enteraces
The frashion and wealth of the day;
Her face is a model of beauty —
Her praises are sing o'or and o'er;
But what are her wealth and ner booty,
When a loghorn can't equal her snore?
— Detroit Free Press.

A woman may offer in excuse for her red nose that she laces too tightly, but what shall a man say?-Exchange. O, he can offer the same excuse. He also gets too "tightly" by so-lacing himself. -Norristann Herald.

criticised in this country at the time, Nellie did well. Her husband has an income of about \$10,000 and one baby a year, - Kentucky State Journal,

A BALLET dancer is not good for much unless she learns her business in toe too. -Boston Courier, If her teacher knows a bit of laggage keeping his face from nis business heel teach her to keep inher whole sole into it?-Strubenville Herald. Here's a positive fact that occurred in

one of the public schools in this city recently: A small boy was asked to name some part of his own body. He thought for a moment and then replid: "Bowels, which are five in number—a, e, i, o, u, and sometimes w and y.—Philadelphia "Was it the drum major brave?"

asked one soldier of another, "Of course," said the other; "how can I get up the necessary excitement, if fife nothing to stir me?" "Oh, well, a man musket courage somehow," said the first; "I suppose most any one cannon oceasion." "Yes, that is the general order, and I'm a bayonet," said the other: "though I wish I'd never be gun."

Debris of Old Buildings.

[New York Industrial World:] The varied materials collected from old buildings in course of demolition form enormous accumulations in some of the upper wards in New York City, where one can purchase anything in the building line from a piece of lead pipe to a magnificent French plate glass. Timber of all sort, from giant crossbeams to little joist rosts, can be had in these yards, where there are also window sashes, window weights, doors, shutters, iron and wooden staircases, window frames, doorposts, thooring lathing, tiling, wainscoting, bricks, brown stone fronts, granite steps, granite columns, iron girders and iron fronts, iron stair-frames, and, in fact, anything and everything that has ever been used in a house. Door knobs, bell handles, iron railings and balconies, not to mention the cornices, are there in profusion and confusion. The profits of this business are said to be great, and while it frequently happens that large figures are paid for some houses, the profits are correspondingly great. Recently some houses on Twenty-third street were taken down, and as they were finished in hard wood, ornamented with mirrors and great spacious fire-places, the price demanded was very large, but the old brass work and glass alone paid the purchaser for what he had invested, and the wood, stone and brick of the house was all clear profit. The two firms who do the largest traffic of the kind carry to their yards about fifty truck-loads of material a day. Ther there are dozens of others in the trade who do a much more modest business.

Sheep-Raising in Montana.

Judge Davenport, of Montana Territory, says an exchange, purchased 1,000 ewes which cost him about \$3,000. He put these in charge of a young man who was to take them on to a range, take all the care of them, pay all the expenses of the band and to receive as his share onehalf of the wool produced and one-half the increase of the flock. At the end of four years a settlement was to be made and Judge Davenport was to receive back 1,000 of the best ewes which the band contained. When the settlement was made Judge Davenport had received for his share of the proceeds of the wool \$6,500, and for his share of the increase \$8,000. The profits on the investment of \$3,000 for four years were \$14,500, or 120 2-3 per cent. per annum.

Horse-Shed Christianity.

A Methodist society in Mendon, Vt., has put up about a dozen good horse-sheds at the church, That is practical religion, and worth a dozen exhortations on "falling from grace" or sanctification. A man who will hitch his horse to a fence on a cold winter day, and do it for years while he goes inside the meeting house to talk about "faith" and "love," "sanctification" and election," lacks some essential feature of the gospel of Christ. The world wants more of the Christianity which builds horse-sheds, pays 100 cents on the dollar, treats the horses kindly, cares for the stock, and is not domineerng in the family .- Vermont Tribune,

An Indianapolis seissors grinder claims to have been with the Duke of Wellington in forty battles, and that he received 132 sword cuts and eleven gunshot wounds. We don't believe the Duke of Wellington had any use for a scissors grinder. The Duke was not editing a paper, as we understand it. Still, if the Duke did have a seissors grinder, who went around with his grinding machine. ringing a bell and shouting the way